

COLONEL TELLS MINERS 8 HOUR LAW HURTS ALL

Attacks Wilson for Not Upholding Principle of Arbitration.

PRECEDENTS FORMED IN BIG COAL STRIKE

Labor Menaced When Congress Was Forced to Act in Haste.

NO CHANCE GIVEN FOR INVESTIGATION

Wilkesbarre Speech Also Urges Tariff to Keep Up Wages After War.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 14.—Theodore Roosevelt, speaking at a Republican mass meeting here to-night, criticized the attitude of President Wilson on the eight hour day for railroad employees. He declared that arbitration would have been the proper method of averting the threatened nationwide railroad strike, and instanced the application of this principle in 1902 when he settled the anthracite coal strike.

Mr. Roosevelt's trip here from New York was Rooseveltian in every minute detail. He started shaking hands when he reached the Twenty-third street ferry, where he came ashore, half a dozen truck drivers, several taxi cabs and all the uniformed employees of the place and kept it up all the way. At Newark he got his first big hand. A crowd of several hundred, composed of about a half a dozen and a hand-clasp. There were so many he couldn't greet every one.

Sorry He's Not an Octopus.

"This is the time I'm sorry I'm not an octopus," he said to a crowd of about 200 at Easton. The crowd there was unusually demonstrative. "I'm glad, Teddy," was the yell that arose.

"That's what I'm going to Wilkesbarre for," the Colonel shouted, "and I'll do it in straight Union suits." Roosevelt drew a big laugh at Allentown. He noticed a grizzled old man with a G. A. R. button in his coat lapel, "your regiment?" asked the Colonel.

"Forty-eighth Pennsylvania," was the answer. "You weren't too proud to fight," Roosevelt called with an emphasis on the "you."

Sixty thousand turned out at Wilkesbarre. A band led the procession to the hotel and then to the State army, where the speech was delivered.

The Colonel's Address.

"I have accepted the invitation to come to Wilkesbarre to discuss the American law, because Wilkesbarre is in connection with what great industry President Wilson has brought into close and intimate touch with the labor movement in this country. It is not only a matter of value to me but it is a matter of value to the abstract right, but also because in the concrete I am a worker in the practice, when I had power, the principles which I had power, Mr. Wilson for not applying now. Therefore, I wish to recapitulate to you just what occurred in connection with the anthracite coal strike and how it was settled."

COLER IS REGISTERED IN UNFINISHED HOUSE

Summons Issued for Former City Official on Police-Man's Complaint.

Third S. Coler, former Borough President of Brooklyn, City Comptroller and Democratic candidate for Governor, is not to be arrested for illegal registration on his return to the city, thanks to Magistrate Gleason, but he will be called upon to show why he gave 170 New York Avenue, Brooklyn, as his legal residence when there is no house there.

Just what Mr. Coler's explanation will be could not be learned yesterday, as he is in New York City, where it will probably take several days before he can be located. He formerly lived in a detached house at the New York Avenue, but moved while it was being made way for an apartment house, intending to take an apartment in the latter building.

Policeman Abram Frankin of the Atlantic Avenue precinct, in applying for a warrant, pointed out that Mr. Coler, no matter what his intention, does not live at the New York Avenue address. The building is less than completed. Magistrate Gleason issued a summons for Coler instead of a warrant.

Coler registered on Tuesday as a resident of the New York Avenue address. Eighteenth Assembly district. Police and registration officials hold that his country home at Mount Carmel is his legal residence.

RIOTERS STONE TWO 168TH STREET CARS

Conductors and Motormen Beaten; Passengers in Panic; Four Arrests.

Following withdrawal of policemen from the surface cars a group of strikers and sympathizers attacked two 168th street cars yesterday afternoon, smashing the windows with stones, beating the conductors and motormen, drove the passengers in panic to the street and cut the trolley wires. Four men were arrested.

Commissioner Wood's order relieving police from duty on the surface cars was in effect in the morning, but the rioters did not wait for the order. They went into effect in the morning, but the rioters did not wait for the order. They went into effect in the morning, but the rioters did not wait for the order.

One of the 168th street cars was in the street when the riot broke out. The car was stopped at the Third Avenue crossing and a dozen men or so ran out toward it. Leaping aboard three of them, they began to smash the windows with stones. The rioters pursued the car, and the motormen fled in panic to the street and cut the trolley wires. Four men were arrested.

BOVIC SAW U BOAT CHASE HELIG OLAV

But Agents of Danish Liner Discredit Story When Captain Reports Safety.

ONLY PERISCOPE SHOWED

White Star Skipper Says Scandinavian Boat Altered Course as if Being Pursued.

Fears for the safety of the steamship Helig Olav of the Scandinavian-American Line, aroused yesterday morning by the report of Capt. J. J. Jones of the White Star liner Bovic that he had seen a submarine in pursuit of her, were allayed later in the day when the agents of the Scandinavian-American Line received a message from the Danish vessel. It was the usual midday communication giving her location. No mention of submarines was contained in it.

Capt. Jones, who arrived from Manchester at 6 o'clock, related to the pilot as the Bovic came up the harbor that he had sighted the periscope of the submarine about 8.30 Friday morning. Through his marine glasses, he said, he reassured himself about the type of the vessel. That it was in pursuit of the Helig Olav, he was sure, because of two sudden swerves in the course of the Danish liner. Apparently she was trying to signal out of the range of the submarine's torpedoes, according to the narrative of the Bovic's commander.

Reports to Naval Attache.

He repeated his story afterward in the White Star office. So firm was his belief that he was called to the office of Capt. Guy Hunt, British Naval Attache, to whom he repeated his story. Hunt, who is in the city, is a naval officer because in the region he gave the Bovic last Sunday sent five vessels to the bottom. The submarine when sighted by the Bovic was within sixty miles of Nantuxet lights.

However, despite the fullest faith in the integrity of the Bovic's commander, the White Star office was not prepared to believe that the Helig Olav became more pronouncedly a man-of-war as it was called to the office of Capt. Guy Hunt, British Naval Attache, to whom he repeated his story. Hunt, who is a naval officer because in the region he gave the Bovic last Sunday sent five vessels to the bottom. The submarine when sighted by the Bovic was within sixty miles of Nantuxet lights.

British Warning Unrenewed.

Fully twenty-eight hours elapsed between the time the Bovic reported the sighting of the Helig Olav and the time the British Naval Attache received the report. In that time, nothing was said by Capt. Hunt of the Helig Olav of being forced out of its course by a submarine.

Practically the British government, whose Naval Attache heard the Jones report, made no effort to renew its warning to vessels about to pass the danger zone. The British government, whose Naval Attache heard the Jones report, made no effort to renew its warning to vessels about to pass the danger zone.

Bovic Ready for Attack.

The Bovic mounts a 4.7 gun. Capt. Jones said that if the submarine had menaced him at all he would have fired on it. However, as no attempt was made to halt him he desisted from interfering.

No doubt of the identity of the Helig Olav could have existed. She flew no flag, was a fast runner, and was painted in large letters with two Danish flags. Halvor Jacobsen, agent for the Scandinavian-American Line, said that the Helig Olav was the beginning of the war has she carried a contraband cargo.

GERMANY DEFENDS U-BOAT WARFARE NEAR COAST OF U. S.

Semi-official Overseas News Agency Says Promise to American Government Will Be Kept and Neutral Rights Respected.

BRUSSELS (by wireless to Sayville), Oct. 14.—In answer to the report sent out by the British wireless that the German submarine U-53 "torpedoed in some cases and sank" ships, a competent German authority, says the Overseas News Agency, makes the following statement:

"The commercial war near the coast of the United States is being carried on according to rules and the German promise, which means that a merchantman can be stopped and that after the vessel has been searched and the crew and passengers are in safety, the vessel can be sunk only in case of absolute necessity. The conditions are, for instance, when a hostile steamer or a neutral vessel carrying contraband of war is involved or when the military situation makes it impossible to bring a steamer which has been captured into port as a prize."

Warning Must Be Given.

"In no case, however, can this be construed to mean that a merchantman may be sunk by a torpedo without previous warning."

"According to further reports from Washington, the American authorities are said to be afraid that very complicated questions of neutrality may arise if the German submarines operate so near the American coast and that such submarine action is equivalent to a blockade."

It is stated that the German sea forces are entitled to carry on a cruiser warfare anywhere in the open sea. Territorial waters of neutral States are carefully respected. A blockade, of course, is out of the question. Only hostile ships, as prizes, or neutral vessels that carry contraband were stopped. No sensible American citizen will believe that a secret depot for supplying German submarines could be established on the American coast.

Denies Report of Base Here.

"The question asked by one American journal as to whether it is necessary that our coast be made a base for a German submarine must be considered carefully. It is not necessary that Newport did not even use her right to take on fuel and food, to which as a man-of-war she was entitled."

No sensible American citizen will believe that a secret depot for supplying German submarines could be established on the American coast.

Denies Report of Base Here.

"The question asked by one American journal as to whether it is necessary that our coast be made a base for a German submarine must be considered carefully. It is not necessary that Newport did not even use her right to take on fuel and food, to which as a man-of-war she was entitled."

No sensible American citizen will believe that a secret depot for supplying German submarines could be established on the American coast.

Denies Report of Base Here.

ALLIES TAKE STEP TO SAVE RUMANIA

French Officers Will Direct Campaign With Russian Reinforcements.

BULGAR THRUST FAILS

Attempt Is Made to Cross the Danube for Invasion, but Boats Are Sunk.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Rumania is to have help from the Allies to save her from the fate of Belgium and Serbia. Large Russian reinforcements are expected to arrive in Rumania and French staff officers are to go to Bucharest to direct the new campaign. Gen. Berthelot, a celebrated strategist, is to be in full charge. King Ferdinand of Rumania will command the Russo-Rumanian army, according to a wireless despatch from Bucharest.

Without waiting for this aid Rumania to-day struck back at Von Falkenhayn's victorious army that is hammering at her northern frontier. On her southern frontier the new menace of a Bulgar invasion across the Danube was beaten back, and the same fate met an attack of Mackensen directed against the Rumanians in the Dobruja. On the western frontier, in northern Transylvania, Rumanian resistance is stiffening.

Bulgar Effort Frustrated.

Today's Rumanian statement does not say where the Bulgars attempted crossing of the Danube for an invasion. They tried to cross in boats, not on a pontoon bridge, as the Rumanians claimed. The boats were sunk, the statement says. The Bulgar attempt is described as follows:

There was a cannonade and an exchange of infantry fire all along the Danube. At the point where the Bulgars crossed, the Rumanians were on the alert. The Bulgars crossed in boats, not on a pontoon bridge, as the Rumanians claimed. The boats were sunk, the statement says. The Bulgar attempt is described as follows:

Island Used for Threat.

The Danube forms a loop here, with Kalafat at the eastern end, and Vidin at the western end. A Bulgarian fortified town, is opposite Kalafat, and between them, in the Danube, is the island of Malakof. The Bulgars occupied this island a fortnight ago and the assumption then was that they intended to use it as a base for such a thrust at Vidin as would lead to the capture of the city. The Bulgars were forced to abandon their ship "under fire" from the German submarine in their message to the Danube.

Too Far for Blank Shot.

The fact that the first shot fired was a solid shot is not regarded as conclusive proof that it was not intended for a warning shot across the ship's bow. The Bulgars were within about two miles and in these circumstances a warning shot hardly had been given with a blank shot. But the Bulgars were not to be deterred by this. They continued firing to the point of attack. One theory is that the submarine was used to draw the Bulgars' fire, and then the submarine commander and his crew were ordered to abandon their ship.

U. S. FORCE DEEPER IN MEXICO.

El Paso Hears Pershing's Line Extends to Nacampachi.

El Paso, Tex., Oct. 14.—A report reached here to-night by way of Mexico City that Gen. Pershing had extended his line as far south as Nacampachi, where he had defeated the Mexican forces. The report came from a reliable source and was confirmed by the Mexican government.

U. S. FORCE DEEPER IN MEXICO.

KAISER GIVES TROOPS SLOGANS FOR VICTORY

"He Shall Not Get Through" and "He Must Be Beaten." His Advice on Field.

BERLIN (via London), Oct. 14.—Emperor William told the troops of Gen. von Elen, on his visit to the eastern front last week, that their two slogans should be, "He shall not get through" and "He must be beaten." Following is the Emperor's speech:

"Not far from your ranks the battle is raging and we hear a cannon shot now and then. I had the privilege of receiving deputations from the troops, which in hard fighting against great odds won victory and did a great service to the Fatherland. It is for me a duty and an honor to express the most profound and most cordial thanks on behalf of the Fatherland that you, along with your Kaiser-Hussars, comrades in arms, have held your ground so bravely."

"When you again move against the enemy take with you these two slogans, first, 'He shall not get through' and second, 'He must be beaten.' We are fighting for a just cause. Every one of you knows why you are risking your life, but many of you are not sure of your own strength. Numbers do not impress you and I am convinced that you will show yourselves just as plucky in the future as in the past. Let the enemy crush his head against a wall of iron. God help you in this great work."

Deep, Dark Secret of U-Boat's Visit Will Be Explained at Bazaar.

That one of the errands of the German submarine U-53 was to help the cause of a prominent woman in the city was the statement made yesterday by Mrs. K. Buckley Whitrow, 435 West Fifty-first street, a district worker in the New York City Woman Suffrage party.

Mrs. Whitrow, as a daughter of Ireland, for twelve generations back, is a native of the Emerald Isle. She is a member of the Irish National League and is a member of the Irish National League and is a member of the Irish National League.

Mrs. Whitrow's interest in the constitution of the United States is not only a matter of principle, but it is a matter of principle. She is a member of the Irish National League and is a member of the Irish National League.

Stores for Allies Ablaze.

Fire Destroys Big Poughkeepsie Plant, Working for Entente.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Fire destroyed today the large plant of the Erie Paper Company of this city with a loss of probably \$500,000 and for a time threatened the city with a serious fire. The cause of the fire is being investigated.

HOPE TO DODGE PARALYSIS.

Diplomats Have Special Train to Pass Around New York.

BREXIT, Mass., Oct. 14.—Arrangements were completed today for a special train of ten cars to leave here tomorrow carrying 125 summer residents of the North Shore to Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington via the Poughkeepsie Bridge route to avoid risk of influenza epidemic infection in New York City.

U. S. SHIP OFF BLACKLIST.

ALLES FLATLY REFUSE TO STOP SEIZING MAILS

Franco-British Note Rejects Every Demand Made by the U. S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Great Britain and France in their joint note, made public by the State Department today, have firmly but politely declined to yield on any point in President Wilson's vigorous protest against interference with American mails and his demand for a radical change in policy and the restoration to the United States of its full rights as a neutral power.

The note is unsatisfactory in every respect from the State Department's point of view. The Entente Allies maintain their previous position more positively than before the President's protest of May 24 was received. The sharp words of the President's note and the so-called warning that the United States could no longer tolerate the wrongs to which its citizens were being subjected are ignored.

The joint note is devoted to a refusal to yield the principle and to a demand for a radical change in policy and the restoration to the United States of its full rights as a neutral power.

Do Not Accept Wilson's View.

In a broad sense the Entente Allies are not prepared to accept the view of the United States as set forth by President Wilson. The main point of the American protest is that the United States has no right to force neutral ships carrying American mails to British ports, thus applying by force or unjustifiable means an illegal jurisdiction.

The joint note also only passing reference to the question of the seizure of mails. It is a matter of principle and it is a matter of principle. The joint note also only passing reference to the question of the seizure of mails.

HOPE TO DODGE PARALYSIS.

Diplomats Have Special Train to Pass Around New York.

BREXIT, Mass., Oct. 14.—Arrangements were completed today for a special train of ten cars to leave here tomorrow carrying 125 summer residents of the North Shore to Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington via the Poughkeepsie Bridge route to avoid risk of influenza epidemic infection in New York City.

U. S. SHIP OFF BLACKLIST.

Steamer Sacramento Now Off K'd by British Admiralty.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The American steamship Sacramento has been removed from the British blacklist, according to the latest list issued by the British Admiralty. The ship is now free to sail to and from all ports.

Dangerous Storm in South.

A storm which the local Weather Bureau officers say is a "dangerous one" is moving northward in southern Florida, western Cuba, and the Gulf of Mexico. It is expected to reach the coast of the United States in the next few days.

\$2,000,000 Order for Allies.

ALLES FLATLY REFUSE TO STOP SEIZING MAILS

Franco-British Note Rejects Every Demand Made by the U. S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Great Britain and France in their joint note, made public by the State Department today, have firmly but politely declined to yield on any point in President Wilson's vigorous protest against interference with American mails and his demand for a radical change in policy and the restoration to the United States of its full rights as a neutral power.

The note is unsatisfactory in every respect from the State Department's point of view. The Entente Allies maintain their previous position more positively than before the President's protest of May 24 was received. The sharp words of the President's note and the so-called warning that the United States could no longer tolerate the wrongs to which its citizens were being subjected are ignored.

The joint note is devoted to a refusal to yield the principle and to a demand for a radical change in policy and the restoration to the United States of its full rights as a neutral power.

Do Not Accept Wilson's View.

In a broad sense the Entente Allies are not prepared to accept the view of the United States as set forth by President Wilson. The main point of the American protest is that the United States has no right to force neutral ships carrying American mails to British ports, thus applying by force or unjustifiable means an illegal jurisdiction.

The joint note also only passing reference to the question of the seizure of mails. It is a matter of principle and it is a matter of principle. The joint note also only passing reference to the question of the seizure of mails.

HOPE TO DODGE PARALYSIS.

Diplomats Have Special Train to Pass Around New York.

BREXIT, Mass., Oct. 14.—Arrangements were completed today for a special train of ten cars to leave here tomorrow carrying 125 summer residents of the North Shore to Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington via the Poughkeepsie Bridge route to avoid risk of influenza epidemic infection in New York City.

U. S. SHIP OFF BLACKLIST.

Steamer Sacramento Now Off K'd by British Admiralty.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The American steamship Sacramento has been removed from the British blacklist, according to the latest list issued by the British Admiralty. The ship is now free to sail to and from all ports.

Dangerous Storm in South.

A storm which the local Weather Bureau officers say is a "dangerous one" is moving northward in southern Florida, western Cuba, and the Gulf of Mexico. It is expected to reach the coast of the United States in the next few days.

\$2,000,000 Order for Allies.